FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846. [NO. 1526.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEVEY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Host thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments to the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, operative and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Aug. 18. 24-4t

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and report as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 25-4t

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his splendid Bull, Rob Roy. He was three years old in May last; color red and white; supposed to weigh fifteen hundred gross; calved in Duchess county, New York; sired by the imported Bull Prince Albert, see August No. of Cultivator, 1845. Gentlemen desirous of improving their cattle, have now an opportunity of doing so, attended with much less expense or risk than procuring one from the North. His calves from common cows are remarkably large and fine.

For further particulars, address the subscriber, Watson's Bridge, Moore county, N. C.

C. CHALMERS.

July 30, 1846. 25-3w

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the first of April last, a grey FILLY, three years old; in good order, of common size, chunky, close built, no not much marked or docked, has been worked some, but can't be said to be well broke. Has no marks of saddle or gear that I recollect. She has been ridden and worked in the plough. She was heard of on the road leading to Carthage, in Moore county. Any information of her will be thankfully received, and any person taking up said Filly and advertising her, or writing to me at McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

T. S. JORDAN.

August 15, 1846. 25-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

J. S. & R. Williams ex. John Pankey.
J. Williams, Pankey & Co. ex. same.
Bethune & McKenzie ex. same.
Tristram Pate ex. same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands of Anzy Pankey, dec'd.—1345 acres.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of these Attachments, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25 R. S. McDONALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

Mary Gibson ex. Noah Gibson and others, heirs at law of William Gibson, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, two of the Defendants in this Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.

25 R. S. McDONALD.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccleston Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES.

I am now opening in the lower tenement of Mrs. McRae's Buildings, Hay street, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's, BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality.

The present Stock, which is entirely new, was bought from the most approved manufactories, expressly for retail,—will be sold unusually low for *cash only*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Calf Skins, Boot Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, Harness and Skirting Leather, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Paste, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Aug. 18. 24-3w

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. CAMERON & MALLETT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last.

T. N. CAMERON, M. D.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

August 18, 1846. 24-4w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 18.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

$30,000! $12,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 3,270, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 182 of 300, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Whole		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	32 50

THE MOST SPLENDID

$50,000 CAPITAL!!!

Also $20,000!! $10,000!

Grand Alexandria Lottery,

Class D for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Sept. 19, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Capital Prize of $50,000!
1 Prize of 20,000!
1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,277, 2 Prizes of 3,000, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 100, 100 of 250, 198 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters	40 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths	20 00

RHODODE.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Aug. 15, 1846. 24-6p

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

50 Acres of Land, foot of Harrington Hill, commonly known as the "Cameron Field."

One Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Green street, fronting 24 feet, running back 22 feet 5 inches.

One other Lot on Bow street, 22 feet 5 inches front, running back 12 feet.

One parcel of Land, the late residence of Josiah Evans, Jr. dec'd., on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of the Wilmington road, containing 207 acres.

The above Property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with sufficient security.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SEVEN SHARES of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

July 20, 1846. 20-6s

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.

Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Barder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Tischoff the Icelander, &c. &c.

For sale by

May 30. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to attend at the Court House on Tuesday of September Term, 1846, at 12 o'clock M., to act on an application to be made by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Chairman.

August 10, 1846. 23-4t

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, the 26th, and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more ample opportunities to witness the lesser and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during this month, (July,) will please send their names and post office: post paid, to the Dean.

A. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 7, 1846. 19-8w

East India Hair Dye.

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-cowf'm

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated remedy is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is needless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-cowf'm

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 50,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 25tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers.

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCauley's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 19; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50, New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

From the Papers of the late John Brown, Esq.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

There is a good *moral* in this sketch, which we copy from the St. Louis Reveille, that the fair sex should note. John Brown left some good MSS. behind him.

There came a lady and gentleman to the principal hotel in Fairview, who took boarding for six months, but kept themselves entirely secluded from the good people of the village. Some calls were made upon them, but the well-meant efforts of the villagers were all repelled; for the lady declined to see any company. Even the landlady was given to understand that she was not at any time needed in the apartments of the strangers; and as they paid well and promptly, she saw no impropriety in the regulation. Mr. and Mrs. Volkenburg (for that was the name they had on their baggage,) took frequent walks to the mineral springs, then up to the forest and to the gravel hill, over to the cave, and in every direction, but scrupulously avoided all intercourse with the town folks, much to their annoyance.

When the strangers had been about three months in the village, the gentleman was called away to some distance, and left his wife alone at the hotel.

"I shall be absent about a month or six weeks," he said to the landlord. "My wife will remain, and she only wishes to live as she has before done, entirely secluded."

So the stranger set out upon his journey, and the lady remained at the hotel. Now, of course, people's eyes were open; for wasn't the fame of the village dear to each one of them, as each one was part and parcel of the village? To be sure it was; and therefore it got abroad a few days after, that the strange woman at the hotel had actually sent a note though the post office to Dr. Jenkins!

That evening, (for it was afternoon when he received the note,) Dr. Jenkins paid a visit to the lady at the hotel—he actually went into Mrs. Volkenburg's room! Oh, horror!

Active measures were now necessary; this thing couldn't be endured. The next day a meeting of the elders was called for the next Saturday evening to take the matter into consideration.

But there was a power more active than the elders; this was the sympathetic sisterhood of the village, who conceived the idea of calling on the Doctor to confess everything. They thought this would be better than a formal trial; he could tell all about it, and then be reprimanded, suspended, or even expelled, all in a quiet way.

Having convened and sent a letter to the Doctor, requesting his attendance, they awaited his coming with all possible patience.

Dr. Jenkins was announced. When he received the note from the ladies, stating that his attendance was desired, as they wished to make an examination, he was entirely at a loss to imagine what it could mean; but he concluded the best way was to go in his professional capacity and see.

"Good evening, ladies," said the Doctor, with a profound bow; "I am happy to report myself in answer to your call. It is always pleasant to wait on the ladies."

Mrs. Leslie was the oldest lady in the room; not one of the rest noticed the salutation of the Doctor, but all looked at Mrs. Leslie to see what she would do, and be governed accordingly. Mrs. Leslie looked indignant at the freedom of the Doctor's entrance, and then all the rest looked indignant too. Mrs. Leslie drew herself up with dignity:

"Dr. Jenkins," said she, "we have met on delicate business—we wish you to be penitent; and in one word, sir, we all think you had better confess."

"Confess!" exclaimed the Doctor, in unfeigned surprise.

"Yes, sir—confess, and try to make atonement by humility."

"Upon my word, ladies, I don't understand you," said the Doctor.

"Don't understand us!" exclaimed Mrs. Leslie, casting a significant look at the other ladies, who thereupon all looked significantly at each other—"don't understand us!"

"*Outrageous!*" they all exclaimed, one after another; outrageous."

"Yes, Dr. Jenkins," said Mrs. Leslie, "your conduct is outrageous. Didn't you visit that strange woman at the hotel? Do you confess that?"

"Yes, Madam, said the Doctor, with a quiet smile, "I *did* visit the lady whom I suppose you mean, Mrs. Volkenburg."

"Did you *ever*, ladies, did you *ever?*" exclaimed and asked Mrs. Leslie.

"Never did, in all our lives," said two or three at once.

"And there, Dr. Jenkins," said Mrs. Leslie, resuming the investigation, "will you tell us what took place?"

"I have no objection, madam," said the Doctor; "I went to her room, and while there *embraced*——"

"That'll do, Dr. Jenkins!" broke in Mrs. Leslie, "that'll do. You may leave the room, sir, and blush for what you have done."

"Permit me, madam, to explain——"

"No, sir. No explanations. We know what your plea would be. No, sir. We've heard enough, sir."

"Well," said the Doctor, "if you will not hear me any further, I must bid you good evening, ladies."

He bowed himself out of the room as politely as he had bowed himself into it.

The next Saturday afternoon, the Doctor attended to a summons from the elders. The examination was short. Taking up the inquiry where the ladies had left it, the chairman inquired of the Doctor, "if he had actually *'embraced'* at the hotel, and if so, who?"

"I embraced no person, sir."

"Didn't *you* confess as much to Mrs. Leslie and the other ladies?"

"No, brother Slim, I was *about* to say to them, that when in the lady's room, I——"

"What, sir?"

"I *embraced the opportunity* to draw a tooth for her;" and he pulled it out of his pocket.

The Doctor was acquitted; but this did not prevent the appointment of a committee of ladies to call and examine Mrs. Volkenburg's jaw.

Capt. Smith's Bear Story.—About the year 1830 I settled at the Lower Peach Tree, in Wilcox county, (Alab.) and cultivated a few acres in corn and cotton, besides a small potato patch and a bit of garden, as was usual in those days. My nearest neighbor, (John Champion,) being better off than the rest of us, had a nice gang of hogs, and, feeling a little above his neighbors on account of his wealth, and being rather an overbearing man, too, was not particular whether his stock broke into other people's fields or not. My crop was too small to feed my own family and John Champion's hogs too, so I complained to him several times but got no relief, when, being at old Erasmus Culpepper's house one day, I heard him say that if a foot, or an ear, or even a piece of bearskin was thrown down in a place where hogs *use* that they would never show their snouts there again. I went home and got the skin of a bear which I had killed some time before, and, having supplied myself with some corn, I went out and saw about twenty fine year olds munching away in my field. I "rolled them up," and catching a good runner, sewed him up in the bearskin, and then turned him loose, when he ran after the rest, who flew from the supposed bear. The last that was seen of them was at Bassett's creek, near forty miles from my house, only two being alive—one running from his fellow sewed up in the skin, and he trying to catch the other—the rest were found dead in the road, having literally run themselves to death. It is needless to add that John Champion's hogs staid at home after that.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

The Offended.—Every one is ready to admit the duty of not giving offence to others. It is one of the universally acknowledged laws of the society in which we are units, to live peaceably with all around us, and to avoid any thing which may cause estrangement, and produce angry and bitter feeling; and he who wantonly violates this law, and needlessly irritates and provokes, proves himself unworthy of the blessings which civilization and society were intended to secure. If every one acted in an offensive manner, the component parts must be broken up, and man must again retrograde into solitariness and barbarism; for it is only by mutual respect and good will that society can cohere and exist. "It is the glory of a man," says the sacred proverb, "to pass over a transgression;" and it is the truest wisdom and the best philosophy sometimes to shut our eyes to insult, even when there may be some reason to fear it was not entirely unpremeditated. At all events, we shall meet in the world with quite enough of offences, unless we are more than ordinary fortunate, without seeking out imaginary insults, and wasting our strength and destroying our peace by fighting with the wind. Our severest scrutiny is best turned to ourselves, that we may not be offenders, and our most favorable judgment formed respecting the conduct and actions of others, that we may not be offended. While we may be sure that, in the crowded path of life, we ourselves do not intend to run wilfully against others, though we may sometimes stumble against them, so we must hope and believe that they in turn have no intention of offending us, though they may sometimes accidentally jostle us in their turn. The duty of endurance has undoubtedly its proper limits, but it is a wise determination not only not to offend, but also not to be easily offended. Every one desires that others should interpret his actions kindly, and where any may be of doubtful import, to hope the best; and such is the way in which their actions should be regarded by us. Were the duty of not taking offence more thought of and better understood, the peace of individuals, of families, of communities, of nations, would rest on a firmer foundation, and something would be added to the general amount of human harmony and happiness.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on the Tariff, Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, a leading Polk-man, took an occasion to give "Sir Robert Walker" a severe thrust, as follows:

"He said he had no confidence in the financial statements of the Secretary of the Treasury.—He had no faith in them, and based no calculation upon them whatever. The financial affairs of the Government were in a sad and deplorable condition. In my conscience I believe this."

Locos—do you hear that?

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An amusing incident occurred in a court room some years ago, in one of the back counties in Missouri. I do not now recollect whether I heard it related, or read of it, but any way, it is too good to be lost. If it has ever been published, I beg pardon of the author of the *original*, for using my own words in giving a version of the matter; but I think it has not.

The court on the occasion alluded to, was seated, and a case about to be tried. Now his honor, the Judge, was a man well stricken in years, yet he could ride a race, shoot a rifle, and "shuffle and deal" as well as the "next man," and when not engaged in his official duties he was exceedingly affable with everybody. Indeed, such were his manners, that had he lived in the vicinity of Manhattan—without stepping over the strictest bounds of propriety, I think I can safely say, he would have been termed "one of the b'hoys;" yet with all his playfulness, when fairly seated on the *wool-sack*, he was like Moses of old, "an austere man;" and he who presumed to trifle with the dignity of "the court" on these occasions, generally suffered *some*.

Well, as I was saying—"his Honor" was seated, and a case about to be commenced, when, in a voice of thunder, the sheriff proclaimed "silence!" There was a pause—the Judge looked up and saw an elderly man near the lawyer's table, who had not yet *uncovered his head*. The Court could not brook such disrespect to the ermine; its dignity was assailed, and his Honor called out in an authoritative tone:

"Mr. Sheriff, remove that man's hat!" That functionary who had till now, stood in a corner leaning upon his rifle, stepped up and politely knocked off the hat with the muzzle of his murderous weapon, whereupon Mr. Badger (*Badger* was the offender's name,) seized, not the Sheriff but the hat, and clapping it upon his head, exclaimed,

"Judge, I'm bald!"

"Mr. Sheriff," said the Court, "we instruct you again to remove Mr. Badger's hat from his head."

The order was instantly executed, and no sooner done, than Mr. B. replaced the hat on his head the second time, again insisting that "he was bald!"

The offended Judge now waxed warm, and rising in his seat, ordered the clerk to enter up a fine of *five dollars* for *contempt of court*.

Mr. B. was thunderstruck! He deliberately walked up to the bench, and laying down a half dollar before his Honor, in a solemn tone thus gave his views of the case to the "Law's expounder:"

"Your sentence, Judge, is d——d ungentlemanly, but the law is *un*-perative, and I reckon I'll have to stand it; so here *is* four-bits, *and the four dollars and a half that you owed me when we quit playing 'poker' this morning makes us 'squar!'*"

A BOY'S LETTER

The following specimen of a boy's letter is from Hood's Comic Annual:

"Now, Bob, I'll tell you what I want. I want you to come down here for the holydays. Don't be afraid. Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask your father to let you come. It's only ninety miles. The two prentices, George and Will, are here to be made farmers of; and brother Nick is took home from school to help in agriculture. We like farming very much; it's capital fun. Us four have got a gun and go out a shooting; it's a famous good one, and sure to go off if you don't full cock it. Tiger is to be our shooting dog, as soon as he has left off killing sheep. He's a real savage, and worries cats beautiful. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bull with him. There's plenty of New Rivers about, and we're going a fishing as soon as we have mended our top joint. We've a pony, too, to ride upon when we can catch him; but he's loose in the paddock; and has neither mane nor tail to signify, to lay hold of. Isn't it prime, Bob? You must come. If your mother won't give your father leave to allow you—run away. Remember, you turn up Goswell street to go to Lincolnshire, and ask for Widdlefen-hall. There's a pond full of frogs, but we won't pelt them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our own orchard to rob, and the fruit's to be gathered on Monday. If you like sucking raw eggs, we know where the hens lay, and mother don't; and I'm bound there is lots of bird's nests. Do come, Bob, and I'll show you the wasp's nest, and every thing that can make you comfortable. I dare say you could borrow your father's volunteer musket of him without his knowing it; but be sure any how to bring the ramrod, as we have mislaid ours by firing it off."

Brutal Chapter in Romance.—The reader will doubtless recollect the circumstances, which occurred in Philadelphia a few weeks since, of a dashing young fellow from Kentucky stealing a young lady of the same State from the side of her preceptress, and running off with her in a carriage, &c., ending in matrimony. The bliss of the happy pair appears to have been so lavish as to be pretty well exhausted already. A letter from Louisville (Ky.) says that the lady's father, resolved to make the best of a bad bargain, forgave the dashing couple and invited them to make his house their home. One day last week Mr. W. and family went to the springs, leaving the *creditable* Capt. T., with his young bride, to do the honors of the house in his absence. Saturday afternoon last, enjoying a comfortable little *tete-a-tete*, the young bride, on being complimented upon the beauty of a straggling curl which fell gracefully over her shoulder, informed her spirited protector that there was enough to love without the curl and she would not have him guilty of any excess; she would therefore clip it off. He remonstrated against so rash an act. She persisted. He threatened—she clipped the curl. *He knocked her down.* She screamed for assistance, recovered, and, while making her escape through the door, *he made a desperate blow at her with his dirk*, which, whether fortunately or unfortunately I will not pretend to say, missed its aim and entered the door with such force as to split off a large piece of the wood. He then made his escape to his father's house. His only excuse is that he was under the influence of wine. On his reaching the tavern his elder brother kicked him out of the house; and thus far the history of this romantic marriage.

New York True Sun.

Murder and Robbery.—A most diabolical and brutal murder was committed in Leaksville, Rockingham County, N. C. on Tuesday night last, upon the body of a young man named Lewis, a clerk in Mr. Bullard's Store. The young man, as we learn, returned from the country (whither he had been to see a sick relation,) about 11 o'clock Tuesday night. And having undressed himself for bed, when about to lay down, a noise without the window attracted his attention—on going to it to see the cause of alarm, he was shot down by some one outside the window—receiving the contents of the gun in his face and head, which must have caused instantaneous death. The Store was then entered and the cash drawer rifled of its contents, amount about $10. The prime object of the murderer seems to have been to enter the safe that contained some 3 or $4,000—but it seems he did not succeed in entering it, the key to which, it appears the clerk had in one of his pockets. It may be thought that the report of the gun excited surprise in the town, but it did not, inasmuch as a grog shop stood hard-by, where it was common to fire off guns at any time in the night. Three or four men have been arrested on suspicion, the circumstantial evidence against one of whom, we learn, tends to convict him. This man (whose name we disremember,) is represented to have loaded his gun with slugs early that evening, and the next morning the gun was found empty, and the slugs lodged in the head of young Lewis, whose dead body was not observed by any one but the murderer or murderers, until Wednesday morning. This man cannot account for the empty gun, although we believe it is in evidence that he was seen after twilight bearing a fowling-piece.—The wretch that did the bloody deed is an incarnate devil who should be ferreted out and hung as high as Haman.

Milton Chronicle.

Jack Ashore Drilling as Infantry.—At the time that an attack upon Point Isabel was apprehended, and the brave sailors of the fleet were transferred to the shore to aid in the defence of the Point, the officers were a little nonplussed in drilling them in "land tactics." The word of command as given by the infantry officer was all 'hand over fist" to the sailors. They could get along the "manual" well enough, but when it came to the "movements" they were thrown completely on their beam ends, and Lieut. R. of the navy was compelled to aid his friend of the land service.

The officer, when desirous of forming the company into line in the direction in which they were marching, cried "Company into line!" but the tars only hitched up their trowsers, and marched on till Lieut. R. called out "Line-of-battle-ships a'breast on the starboard beam," when the movement was accurately and expeditiously executed. He then wished to deploy the men as skirmishers and "charge," and ordered "Line-of-battle-ships bear down upon the enemy!" and off they rushed like a whirlwind, with a loud huzza, sticking their bayonets into every clump of bushes, or slashing with their sabres every prickly pear within their reach.

Major —— of the infantry, who was superintending the drill, ordered "Rally on the reserve!" but on rolled the sailors like the waves of the ocean with redoubled energy, till their own officer, who had the order explained to him, cried out—"Line-of-battle-ships, ready about?" The old boatswain who acted as sergeant, replied instantly—"Aye, aye sir—all ready!" "Boat ship and away she goes all sail set," bawled the lieutenant. Every man wheeled on his own axis, and steering for his former position, came with a perfect rush, all right and tight.—*N. O. Pic.*

An Ingenious Puff.—A story is told of Signor Blitz, which took place in Hartford. It runs thus: "A clergyman came into a public house where he was stopping, and, without knowing the Signor was present, commenced talking pretty severely against the trickery. The Signor bore it very good-naturedly, and, stepping up to the clergyman, expressed his opinion that such language came with an ill-grace from one who had a pack of cards in his pocket, and who had probably come here for the purpose of gambling. This charge was received with great surprise by the gentlemen present; and the parson was in a towering passion at the insinuation. The Signor reiterated his charge, and agreed to prove it. The clergyman defied his examination; but, lo and behold! he pretended to take from the parson's bosom a pack of cards; another pack was found in his hat, and a box of dice in his coat-pocket. If he had been caught with a sheep in his pocket he could not have been more surprised; and, joining in the general laugh, he evinced a determination to be out of the Signor's company as soon as possible."

The British Tariff.—The Canadians are rejoicing over the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. The Montreal Courier remarks:

"As Englishmen, we of course are pleased that the tariff is abolished; as, taken in conjunction with our abolition of the corn laws, it will open an immense market for us, but if we were Americans we should certainly be tariff men."

Strawberry Leaves.—Three or four, eaten green, are an immediate remedy for dysentery, summer complaint, &c. Papers by publishing the above, will confer a favor on the communtiy, and save an immense amount of suffering and many valuable lives.—*Harrisburg Union.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: It has sometimes been said that travellers, in sending out their first impressions about places and things which fell under their notice as they pass through a country, often give currency to palpable errors. Now, though I do not propose to make a book and though I will not assert that the impressions I have received are in no case wrong, yet to beguile away a solitary hour, in a land of strangers, a short story about what, perhaps may be familiar to most of your readers, may possibly be allowed.

You have passed over the Rail Road from Raleigh to Gaston. And who that has endured the twisting and shaking for one day, will ever forget what he has experienced? Without stopping, however, to tell how we got through the intermediate places, we will suppose ourselves safely deposited in a comfortable hotel at Washington. All that is found in that place is less likely to be familiar to an inhabitant in the Far West, than to him who lives on the East of the mountains. The Museum of the National Institute, the public offices, the Telegraph, the White House,—these, and many other things that might be named, are so well known to your readers, that nothing new or interesting to them is likely to be said. But who that visits Washington would go away without taking a look into the Hall of Congress? Yet who that has been accustomed to regard Congress as a council of the concentrated wisdom, the intelligence, and patriotism of the country, will not feel the chill of disappointment running over him after having passed a few hours in hearing the remarks, and witnessing the doings of the House? And if in the feeling of disappointment, he do not think he has mistaken the place, and got into the precincts of some debating society, where the great object is to see who can wrangle best, he does well. The combatants, most of them young lawyers, seem to have brought with them, and to carry out the manner so often witnessed in the sparring in the lower courts of the country. And if any one wishes to learn the manner in which business is done, let him take his seat in the gallery, and if after several hours of listening and observing, he can tell what advance has been made, he will be able, it is believed, to do more than many of the actors on the floor of the House can do. But it is worth a little exercise of ease to sit awhile and take a view of the men, whose names one has been accustomed to read from day to day in the public prints.

Nor is a Sabbath in Washington without an interest. The display of taste and fashion in a public assembly, and the fact that you see many of the great men of the nation engaged apparently as devout worshippers in the house of God, are circumstances that help to give an interest to the scene. Nor will it be among the least incitements to him, who has listened in the morning to the argumentative eloquence of the preacher in defence of capital punishment, to join in the same Church, the evening service. But the traveller must not linger too long in Washington. The Baltimore Rail Road conducts you in a short space of time to the Relay house, where you bid adieu to the Atlantic, and trace your route for the mountains and to the valley on the other side. At the Relay house, so called, the cars are taken for Cumberland, distant 124 miles, the road passing through a country broken, sparsely settled, with but a few villages to enliven the scene. The largest and most important is Harper's Ferry, where the U. States have an armory establishment. The village, however, is crowded in a narrow valley, and on account of its location is almost necessarily built without simpe or regularity, and derives its importance as a location chiefly from the extent and excellence of the water power, and the abundance of coal, as well as from the facility of procuring building materials, so that it is likely to become one of the great manufacturing places of the country. At this point, the coal region begins, and at intervals it is joined through the extent of several hundred miles. At Cumberland, we reach the present terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. This town lies at the foot of the mountains, and here commences the great national Road, about which we hear so much every year in the debates of Congress. Here we take carriages to cross the mountain, and whoever has a little more baggage than these stage gentlemen see fit to carry, must doff his hat and pay an extra sum, even though forty others fall short of the amount allowed. The passage across the mountains has little to engage the attention. The country is rough and dreary, and few will regret that they have passed it in the night, so that the dreariness is but dimly seen. When, however, the returning morning reveals to the traveller some of the deep gulfs that skirt the way, and when with furious speed he finds himself descending the almost interminable hills, over roads dug out by the side of these gulfs, he will not fail to congratulate himself when fairly down, that he passed the chasms in safety. At Smithville, in one of the valleys of the mountains, we meet again the coal deposits, which now continue with little interruption far down the Ohio. On the top of one of the hills, before we reach the plain, is shewn the grave of General Braddock, with no other monument to tell who, or what he was, than the traditionary record of man. At some distance further on, in passing down the Monongahela, the place is shewn where the battle was fought, where he received a wound that terminated his life. At Brownsville, a considerable town on the Monongahela, the traveller has it at his option whether to proceed to Wheeling in the stage, or to take a boat and go down the river to Pittsburgh. The distance to Wheeling is about 60 miles. When the river is at a sufficient height, a passage in a boat is pleasant, and far less fatiguing than the land carriage. And, who would not wish to see Pittsburgh, the Birmingham of America? Who too would not wish to traverse the whole of the Ohio, and mark every spot and place, whose name he has so often seen in the public prints? To Pittsburgh then we go, and Pittsburgh! it is truly a wonderful place! Phœnix like, it has risen from its ashes, and where all, a few months since, was desolation, splendid and substantial buildings have been erected, and scarce a trace of the disastrous fire is seen. In front of the town is the Monongahela, a river that here assumes a majestic appearance, just as it forms a junction with the Allegbany, both of which roll down their waters in the broad channel of the Ohio. At Pittsburgh, the river, for a great length of way, has its shores lined with steam boats, in rows double and triple, hailing from almost every part of the western world, or waiting to carry to almost every port what is brought from the east and what is here produced. In this great work-shop of the west, almost every species of manufacture formed from iron, glass, or wood, is wrought. 100,000 dollars worth of iron in various forms, it was said, had been sold in that place in a single month, in the early part of the spring. Glass of every form and quality is hence sent forth to find a market in almost every part of the country. Such is the extent of the manufacturing done in this city and its environs; such is the quantity of coal used, and such the consequent density of the smoke hanging almost perpetually over the place, that even at midday the sun is rarely seen in his natural hue. Here too, as if every nation on earth had agreed to send a representative, foreigners from almost every part of the globe may be found. But Pittsburgh is truly a wonderful place! Supplied it is with never-ending deposites of coal and other raw materials necessary in manufacturing, it must become one of the greatest manufacturing places in the world. The coal deposites are of the richest kind, and inexhaustible in quantity. All the materials used in building are abundant, and easily obtained, and such is the location that it must unavoidably ever be the great thoroughfare between the east and the west. From Pittsburgh down the "Queen of Rivers," all is full of interest. You have in the first place a boat embracing all the accommodations of a splendid hotel, under the direction of an obliging gentleman as captain, and withal, a rate of fare, of which no reasonable man can complain. Next you are carried, through a region highly picturesque, mountains on either side, skirting a valley, through which runs the beautiful Ohio, on which you are descending. On the bottom lands as they widen out, now on one side then on the other are interspersed beautiful towns and villages to enliven the scene. The high and sometimes lofty and ridges of limestone rock, resting in horizontal layers, beneath which are seen the coal deposites, and frequently the mouth of mines, are objects that cannot fail to attract the attention of the traveller. And here allow me to extend my remarks a little in connection with these coal deposites. That there is coal to be found in Carolina is a fact that has long been known. So little, however, has been the demand for the article in that region, that no thorough examination has ever been made to ascertain the extent of the deposites. Whether it can be found in sufficient quantity, and of such a quality as to be worth the trouble of digging, remains to be determined. That which has been found has not contained sufficient bituminous matter to cause it to coke well when subjected to the action of fire. On this account, it has been thought by some to be worth but little.

The coal found on the banks of the Ohio differs in the different places where obtained. That obtained near Pittsburgh is more highly impregnated with bituminous matter, and is, therefore, regarded by some as more valuable. It burns with greater facility, and creates a more intense heat. As we descend the river, the coal becomes less bituminous. At Pomeroy's landing, in Greene county, there is a mine more extensively wrought than any in any on the river. Excavations have been made to a great extent, and large quantities of coal are kept at the landing for the supply of the boats ascending and descending the river, while much also is transported in flats to a more distant market. This coal is exactly of that kind which is found on Mr. Haughton's plantation, and in other points on Deep river, in Carolina. It does not coke in burning, but is still a valuable kind of fuel, and by some is regarded equal with that which is obtained at Pittsburgh. It is brought out of the mine by the colliers on wheelbarrows, and deposited on the bank of the river, at the rate of $1 75 per hundred bushels, and is sold at the landing for four dollars per hundred. The strata are horizontal, from 5 to 7 feet thick, covered by a strata of horizontal rock rising to a mountain height. The ridge has been pierced to a great extent, and yet there are no indications of a failure in the mineral. Near a hundred hands, we were informed, are employed in mining, and the whole business is the property of a company, managed by an agent, and is a profitable business. The coal deposites of your State have hitherto been regarded as of little value, but the time will come when they will be regarded as important. When the excavations are deepened and extended, the beds will probably be found to enlarge, and not unlikely the quality may be better. But even of the quality now found, the coal is valuable. And if we mistake not, the region on Deep river, near the Gulf, will one day become a station for manufacturing. The coal deposites; the extensive beds of iron ore near by, and the water power so easily commanded, are circumstances that will one day attract the attention of enterprising people to this spot. Nor will Fayetteville be the last to receive a benefit from such operations, for whatever business is created in that direction, a portion of its profits will be sure to reach her.

Returning from this digression, it will be remembered that we have arrived within the borders of the 'Buck-eye State,' now one of the most populous and wealthy in the Union. Scarcely three-fourths of a century has passed away since it was a continued wilderness. In 1787, an exploring party went out from the Atlantic to seek a spot on which to make a settlement, but not till four years more had passed away, was any decisive step taken to carry out the object. And now, where the Indian roamed unmolested, pursuing his wild game in the forest, cities and towns have risen that rival in beauty and extent of business some of the best on the Atlantic coast. Cincinnati holds much the same rank in relation to the west, that New York does in relation to the country. The elegant buildings, the spacious and well-filled stores, the paved streets, the numerous boats at the landing, the public edifices, the mountain piles of building materials, and the various kinds of business going on, all tell you that you are in a city of no ordinary dimension. Already, it is supposed to number 100,000 inhabitants, and is yet rapidly on the increase. From Cincinnati, boats are constantly traversing every quarter of the west. The largest class, it is true, do not, in low water, ascend above Louisville. Still, boats of a large class do, even at a medium state of the river, pass through the locks at Louisville, and ascend without difficulty as far as Cincinnati, so that there, the market is constant throughout the year. One hundred and thirty miles below Cincinnati is Louisville, situated at the head of the rapids, and of the canal. It is a place of considerable business, containing a population of about 20,000, and is one of the largest towns in Kentucky. The canal is a little more than two miles in length, and the amount of fall is 24 feet, which is overcome by 4 locks at the lower end. At the foot of the canal is the village of Shippingport, and a little below on the opposite side is the flourishing village of New Albany. This town has been built up within a few years, and contains a population of 5000, while fifty years since there was scarcely even a log hut in the place. The bottom lands on the Ohio, now begin to widen their extent, and where not liable to inundation, are highly cultivated, and produce luxuriant crops. The distilleries, and the raising of pork, seem to form the great business of the country. In one of the considerable towns of the 'Hoosier State,' several large distilleries are in operation. In one pointed out to us, it was said that 900 bushels of corn were every day consumed. The vast quantities of whiskey found in every market of the west, some of which constitutes a part of the cargo of almost every boat, seems, at first view, to be an unfavorable indication of the state of the temperance cause. We were informed by one who professed to be acquainted with the subject, that probably not less than 800 barrels were brought daily to market in Cincinnati. The extent of country, however, over which this is distributed, is so great, that our Atlantic friends will not conclude when they hear of such quantities, that the western people are more given to the vice of drinking than those of the east. Certain we are, that in passing from Pittsburgh far down the Mississippi, we have seen no indications of any peculiarity in the extent of this vice. The bars on the boats, though well supplied, were certainly but little used, and for a large portion of the passengers, not resorted to at all.

The subject of special interest as we come nearer the mouth of the Ohio become less frequent. The question of these two mighty rivers, the Ohio and the Mississippi, is a great one that all would wish to see. You have seen, you feel the Queen, and have entered into the Father of waters," a mighty stream that rolls on its current with rapidity, as if in haste to get to the ocean during how long a time, one shares, then against the other bearing on its bosom the spoils of many a distant clime, and varying in its appearance as it receives the tributary streams that flow into it. But he, who expects to find on the Mississippi those picturesque scenes and towns which seem to give such a variety to the Ohio, will be disappointed. Low banks Alluvial, the only exception being here and there a little spot, where some woodchopper has fixed his cabin for the sake of cutting wood for the boats, are all that the traveller sees for hundreds of miles. We were told by the passengers, that the passage of rafts is frequent, and seeks to gain the deep channel which in many places runs near the shore. Nor is the Mississippi here without its steamers engaged in the lucrative trade. There is much to engage the attention, and often to interest the feelings. The vast proportions of the country, the boundless fields of fertility, the various sensations of taste, and of light and shade in passing a wide-extended river, the different points of the compass, all serve to form a subject for the exercise of a contemplative mind. Passing [illegible] Virginia, we have seen to say on every [illegible] Kentucky, and your Hoosier traders, both on the way to the Crescent city, to sell their goods and when [illegible] There is your refined merchant from the Crescent city, moving in all the [illegible] of his profession, and there is your [illegible] Here [illegible] commercial New Orleans, to Texas, perhaps to Mexico, but he is going to see the world, and he means to see much of it before he returns. There is your adventurous Yankee. He can lay way to the south or southwest, with his stock of goods, hoping soon to acquire a fortune that he may return to the land of his nativity, and spend the rest of his life among his friends in ease and plenty. There is your [illegible] full of patriotism and courage, who could wish no materials to occupy his thoughts. But among such, one can't find satisfaction, there are the sober, the grave, the gentlemanly, and the [illegible] with whom kindred feelings [illegible] and profit. And such companionship, and with every comfort for the occasion, and all that could wish, a few days of confinement on the narrow compass of a boat may be passed pleasantly. Even the scenes [illegible] are [illegible] to attract the attention. When [illegible] a distance, a flourishing city presents itself to view, or a high bluff, on which [illegible] the [illegible] of a town, or the pleasing [illegible] of a [illegible] Monroe, or the [illegible] with its [illegible] and stores, and [illegible] a busy [illegible] through the streets, [illegible] the [illegible] with the forests and savannas, [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] "on board." You will find that you could not prolong your stay, even though at a sacrifice to yourself.

Below Memphis, you enter the region of Mississippi and Arkansas, but on neither shore are there settlements to any great extent for a considerable distance. Here and there some woodchoppers cabin, some sad taxy plantation with its white-washed tenements, or some little post-office village, where the people assemble to hear the news, or to fight the battles between Mexico and Texas. As you pass further down, the plantations become more frequent and better conditioned, and have more the appearance of comfort and refinement. Thus the scenery varies, and becomes more interesting as you pass on, till at length in the distant view, the eye is once more relieved by the sight of ground rising high above the river. It is the region called the warhut hills, on one spur of which, stands the town of Vicksburg, which like Memphis is built on the side and top of a high bluff, far above the encroachment of the river in its highest state. Vicksburg, a town known by fame through all the land, a place of considerable business, and having a good deal of the appearance of a city. Is this the place, asked one of the passengers, as the boat rounded up to the wharf, 'where the gamblers were hung?' That tragic event has given a notoriety to the place, not likely soon to be effaced. It was a sad affair, and though there may be cases, where a community may be suffering under evils which bid defiance to law, yet redress of evils can never be sought by suspending the regular course of justice except at the greatest hazard. In the case of the Vicksburg execution, probably good resulted from the act, but it was a good obtained at a dear expense. The whole affair is now a matter of history, and every one is at liberty to speak of it as he pleases. But Vicksburg is no inconsiderable place. Whether regard be had to its location, its business, its buildings, or its inhabitants, it is a place worthy of notice. In former times, its reputation for good morals was low, but at the present time, it sustains a much fairer character, and will, it is supposed, not suffer in comparison with other southern towns. And here it may not be out of place to remark that those impressions, which many in the eastern States have of the morals of the people of the valley, and especially of those traversing the river, are exaggerated. Formerly, when business on the river was done in flat boats and barges, there was a vast number of men engaged in the business, who partook too much of the character commonly imputed to the Murrel gang. But since the introduction of steam power, the mode of doing business upon the river has undergone an entire change, and the class of people once so much noted, like the fabulous heroes of Greece, known only in history or song. The professed gambler no longer traverses the river back and forth for the sake of pursuing his vocation. The reckless speculator, who sought to entrap the unwary, merely to cheat him, is now a character rarely seen.

Returning from this digression, the location of Vicksburg as a place of trade is in some respects peculiarly favorable, especially for the interior of the State. It is a great thoroughfare, through which, a large portion of the business of the interior, connected with New Orleans, must pass. A rail road of 45 miles in length connects this town with Jackson, the capital of the State. Over this road passes the produce collected at Jackson from the region of Pearl river, beside that of a large amount collected at intermediate places. Over the same road also pass the goods brought from New Orleans and other places to be disposed of in the interior of the State. This road is intended to be continued to Montgomery in Alabama, and when completed will be one of the great lines of travel from the east to the west, and southwest. A portion of it is now under contract, and will be finished in the course of the present season. Jackson, the capital of the State, is a town of nearly the size of Raleigh. The principal buildings are a State House, and a Penitentiary. The State House presents an imposing appearance, is a large and well proportioned building, and is said to have cost over 700,000 dollars, though even at the expense, it is by no means equal to that of North Carolina. The Penitentiary contains cells for 180 convicts, but numbers only 75. It has formerly been an occasion of considerable annual expense to the State, but under the excellent management of the present superintendent, is yielding a small income. The Legislature at its last session, made a grant of 4000 dollars, in order to try the experiment whether the convicts could be profitably employed in manufacturing cotton cloth. Should the attempt be successful, an objection, so often urged by mechanics against Penitentiaries, will be obviated. I have as yet said little of the soil, and the productions of the region through which it has been our fortune to pass. Of course there must, as you will suppose, be a great variety in both the soil and productions. The soil of that portion of Mississippi which has come under our notice is good—a mixture of sand and clay, with more or less of lime. East of Pearl river, the pine region begins, and the soil is light. To the west of Pearl river, the great cotton region is chiefly limited. Large beds of marl are said to be found throughout nearly the whole length of the eastern parts of the State. No soil is better calculated to repute the husbandman, with proper attention, than that which has fallen under our notice, but with the system of husbandry now pursued, the fields of broom-grass will probably be very soon as large as those in Carolina. In every State there are some peculiarities of character, from which the people of other States find materials for remarks and jokes. Mississippi has her portion, and by the people of this State, North Carolina is not forgotten in turn. Yet laugh as much as they will about *herrings and turpentine*, the old North State will not suffer in comparison with the more 'sunny South,' and though we are fixed in a region where cotton is raised in fields of hundreds of acres, yet we cannot forget the pleasures of former home, nor the improvements of the sand and piney places, but will say of Carolina as Cowper said of England, "With all thy faults, I love thee still."

GEN. GAINES.

The Washington Union of Monday evening contains the proceedings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Gaines, and the subsequent action of the War Department under the instructions of the President of the U. States. We observe by the journal of the Court that each act of the gallant old soldier was investigated separately; and whilst the major portion of his conduct is approved, several acts are declared to be without warrant. The Court close their opinion in these words:

"Having now reported their finding and opinion, the court recommend to the favorable consideration of the President the good and patriotic motives, and the public zeal, by which, as the court believe, General Gaines was actuated in all these transaction, and therefore they recommend that no further proceedings be had in the case."

The Orders of the War Department, which we annex, show the several acts disapproved of. There are very few, we presume, who will not be glad to learn that all further proceedings against Gen. G. have been dispensed with:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 18, 1846.

The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case have been laid before the President and carefully examined.

It is seen that the court have found that several of the acts of Brevet Major General Gaines "were not authorized by his instructions or by law; and he has violated orders:"

That for the calls made by him "for volunteers after the 16th of May when he knew of the victories of [General] Taylor, the court cannot find any necessity at the time—any authority in his instructions, or any warrant of law."

That in mustering into service at Mobile certain general and staff officers, after he was relieved from his command by instructions from the War Department, "the court are of opinion that he transcended his authority and violated his orders."

The President views with deep regret the exercise of this assumed authority on the part of the late commander of the western division; and while he is disposed to give every consideration to the circumstances which may tend to qualify or mitigate his conduct, he can see nothing in them which would justify him for withholding the expression of his decided disapprobation of the irregular and unauthorized proceedings of that officer. But in consideration of the recommendation of the court, and concurring with them in their opinion of the "good and patriotic motives and the public zeal by which he was actuated," the President directs that further proceedings in the case of Brevet Major General Gaines be dispensed with.

The President cannot dismiss the case without inviting the serious attention of the army to the grave subject which has been presented for his consideration and decision. The officers belonging to the military service are known to be devoted to the public interest. Their zeal, gallantry and skill have long been established. The country duly appreciates their value, but unremitted care should be taken to abstain from any act which may tend to impair their high character. And what so likely to derogate from this as the assumption of important executive or ministerial authority by a military commander, or the disregard of his orders?

The exercise of authority not possessed nor delegated—the non-observance of instruction, or the expenditure of the public treasure, not warranted by law nor justified by imperious necessity, cannot be disregarded. A just responsibility of all in authority makes it a public duty of imperative obligation to observe and strictly enforce the law and the rules of the service.

By order of the President:

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Brevet Brigadier Gen. H. Brady is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

Walker on Linseed.—It is said that, during Mr. Webster's speech on the tariff, he threw the whole Senate into a broad grin by showing that the article "*flaxseed*" was charged 20 per cent., and *linseed* 10 per cent., though they are precisely the same thing!!! Mr. Walker seems to have had his poor brain turned with the schedules A, B, C, &c., and to have got the seed in twice. The Senators, by the bye, did very wrong to laugh; for we are told, on the highest authority, that the sin of ignorance should be winked at,—and if Mr. Secretary Walker cannot take the head of the class "ignoramus," who can? He certainly is entitled to *that* hat.

N. Y. Express.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

"GROANS OF THE BRITONS."

Many years ago, this was a favorite phrase in this country, whenever it was deemed necessary to refer to the complaints of the British presses upon the policy of the American government. But it has now ceased to be applicable, and will soon grow into disuse. A more appropriate exclamation, indeed, is the line of Southey, "*Joy! joy in London now!*" An English paper, for example, speaks in the following language:

"The Independence packet-ship, Captain Allen, which has so often brought important intelligence from the United States, arrived in this port from New York, on Sunday last, bringing the best piece of news which she has ever conveyed to this country—namely, that of the passing of the new and liberal tariff of duties on imports, founded on Mr. Walker's report, through the American House of Representatives, by a majority of 114 to 95 votes."

No one can be surprized at the gratification thus expressed, when he is informed that the immediate effect of the intelligence by which it was inspired was the augmentation in price of the products of British mines and looms, and a cotemporaneous decline in the price of American produce, with which the people of this country, who are hereafter expected to consume a larger quantity of foreign fabrics, are to pay for them. We have no doubt that when the news of the final passage of the bill reached Great Britain, there was a general jubilee among the master manufacturers and their operatives—that every factory in the great manufacturing districts was illuminated, and that bonfires blazed upon all the mountain-tops of Cornwall and Wales. Such an ebullition of feeling would be just as natural as that the law which leads to it should produce gloom and despondency and fearful forebodings among American capitalists and laborers, whose profits and wages must necessarily be diminished by the same measure which swells the already bloated coffers of British manufacturers, and augments the wages of those in their employment.

Is not the "Experimental Tariff" of 1846, appropriately christened "the BRITISH Tariff"? Can any one doubt it, after these evidences of British delight at its passage, and of the depressing influence it has already exerted, and which must necessarily be much more seriously felt hereafter, when time shall have been afforded for a full development of its effects, in our own country? With much more propriety, indeed, may the cloth-weavers and the iron-masters of Great Britain erect a statue of gold in honor of Secretary Walker, the great champion of Foreign over American Industry, than the sugar makers of Cuba, who we were some time since informed had it in contemplation to confer upon that gentleman a distinction, which, in our humble judgment, will be a monument of his treachery to interests which it was his especial duty, as an American Statesman, to PROTECT against foreign competition, so far as the legitimate exercise of the powers conferred upon the government by the constitution would authorize.

If the American States were still colonial appendages to the British Empire, and our legislators sat in St. Stephen's Chapel, we should have expected to see such an act passed as that which is greeted with so much delight by the press and people of Great Britain. But that an American Congress should have deliberately attempted to strike a death blow at great interests which have grown up under the fostering influence of the legislation of its predecessors, and in violation of all the experience of the past, and of all the maxims left for its guidance by the great statesmen who framed our political system and shaped our national policy for nearly half a century, is as incomprehensible as it is humiliating. It ought not to be forgotten that the blow struck in 1776 was not for *political* independence exclusively. Our wise and patriotic Revolutionary ancestors were not less desirous to break the yoke of COMMERCIAL VASSALAGE, by which the enterprize of our people had been systematically fettered and the development of the resources of the country retarded. And yet that yoke has been again fastened upon our necks by our own hand—wreathed with flowers, it is true, by those who have done the deed, and who hope, by beautiful dissertations upon the cosmopolitan influences of "free trade," to induce the people to submit to its galling pressure. This, we beg leave to say is no new idea, nor is it of *Whig* paternity. Before Vice President DALLAS had bartered the settled convictions of his judgment for the second office in the gift of the people, he had advanced a similar sentiment. "How has the Tariff become incorporated almost inseparably in our code of legislation?" asked that gentleman in 1832, in the same speech in which he asserted that his opinions were "INFLEXIBLE" but upon one subject, and *that* was in favor of the Protective policy. "The answer [he continued] may seem to carry me somewhat farther than any of its advocates have yet gone;—but my reflections lead me to the conviction that it (the protective system) is a LEGITIMATE SCION OF THE REVOLUTION—*that the protection and encouragement of our own manufactures were objects contemplated by the sages and soldiers of that great epoch*, AS ALIKE THE PROOF AND SECURITY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. The power to regulate commerce, and thus to keep our industry and resources subservient to her, (continues Mr. Dallas,) was conceded by the colonies to the mother country. It was, however, one of the leading powers of sovereignty, the efficiency of which underwent frequent canvass, and to the enjoyment and exercise of which they aimed the moment the word INDEPENDENCE was uttered. The design of Great Britain was to extort revenue on articles exported thence to the colonies here, and which she prohibited the colonies from manufacturing for themselves. Hence, independence, resistance to the revenue acts, and the establishment of our own factories were simultaneous and associating ideas." So speake George M. Dallas in 1832; and yet we now see him, in obedience to a party decree, and in opposition to his own convictions, giving a vote, as the presiding officer of an American Senate, such as might have been expected from a member of the British House of Lords—striking down that system which in 1832 he solemnly and truly characterized as "a legitimate scion of the Revolution"—and was "alike the *proof* and *security* of our independence!"

We heard "the groans of the Britons" in 1776, and they have been familiar music to our ears, with occasional intervals, ever since. But, if the existing system is to be maintained, we shall hear them no more. Their shouts of joy will henceforward ring in our ears. The groans will be heard at home!

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Can a man commit an offence against the laws of a State, whilst personally out of its jurisdiction, for which he may be held to answer by that State? This question has come up before the Courts of several of the States, and generally been decided in the negative. An affirmative decision has recently been given in the Supreme Court of New York, which, if confirmed by the Court of Errors, and thus become the law of the State, will have a very important bearing upon the criminal jurisprudence of the State.

The case before the Court was that of Samuel Adams, of Ohio, who had been indicted for obtaining money or goods by false pretences, from Messrs. Suydam, Sage & Co., of New York. The facts in the case, as far as we recollect them, were that Mr. Adams, residing in Ohio, had, by letters and other papers sent to Messrs. Suydam & Co., obtained from them certain moneys or goods, which were forwarded to him in Ohio. His representations in the letters and papers were afterwards discovered to be false, and he was indicted in New York city. A requisition from the Governor of New York was obtained, and he was arrested by a warrant in Ohio, and, by order of the Governor of that State, was given up. An attempt was made, by a writ of habeas corpus, to have the legality of the arrest tested in Ohio, but in some way it was evaded, and Adams was taken to New York.

On his trial the question was made before the Court of Sessions, whether, not having been, at the time of the alleged offence, within the jurisdiction of New York, and not therefore liable to even a temporary allegiance to that commonwealth, Adams could be held to answer on the criminal charge?

The Court decided that he could not, they having no jurisdiction in the case. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Supreme Court. A civil suit for debt was then instituted against Adams, and bail demanded for his appearance. It was here objected that as he had been brought into the State of New York illegally, by force and against his will, advantage could not be taken of his presence there, to hold him under a civil any more than under a criminal writ, for matters that happened before he was brought there, unless, time being allowed him to return home, he had placed himself within the jurisdiction of the State, by remaining there. The decision of the Court on this question was, if we remember aright, that it was not to be inquired *how* he got to New York, but being there he was liable to its laws, and must give bail.

The point in regard to his liability to be tried under the criminal offence, was taken up to the Supreme Court of New York, and by it the decision of the Court below was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that "personal presence at the place where a crime is perpetrated is not indispensable to make one a principal offender in its commission." The Chief Justice, in giving the opinion, said:

'The fraud may have originated and been concocted elsewhere—but it became mature and took effect in the city of New York, for there the false pretences were used with success, the signatures and money of the persons defrauded obtained at that place. The crime was therefore committed in the city of New York, and not elsewhere. 2 R. S., 677, 3d; 1 Chit. C. Law, (4 Amer. Ed.) 191; Rex v. Buttery mentioned by Chief Justice Abbott in the King v. Burdett 4 B & A. 95.) And of this crime, thus committed within the limits of this State, taking the facts charged and admitted to be true, the defendant in my opinion was plainly guilty, although at the time of its perpetration he was out of this State, and within the limits of the State of Ohio. The intent to cheat was his, the fraudulent contrivance was his; and by agents acting within this State for him and under his authority and guidance, themselves innocent of all fraud, were the false pretences used, and the crime fully consummated. He, and he alone, was therefore the guilty party.

The common law maxim, that "what a man does by another he does by himself," was held to apply to criminal as well as to civil cases, with this qualification, however, that "where the agent is a guilty actor in the commission of the felony, the law makes him the principal offender; and the one by whom he was employed or instigated, as, if absent, but as an accessory before the fact."

Upon the point that this doctrine affirms or implies an extension of the laws beyond the territorial limits of the State, the Court declared there was no such extension, and said:

What he did in Ohio was not, nor could it be, an infraction of our law, or a crime against this State. He was indicted for what was done here, and done by himself. True, the defendant was not personally within this State; but he was there in purpose and design, and acted by his authorized agents. *Qui facit per alium, facit per se.* The agents employed were innocent, and he alone was guilty.

And the Chief Justice thus summed up the decision.—

In authorising another to act for him, the principal so far voluntarily submits himself to the law of the place where the authorized act is to be performed. This is confessedly so for all civil purposes. If an act thus authorized, results in wrong to an individual, his right to redress against the principal, though absent, is undoubted. As to the person injured, the local law was violated by the absent wrong doer, and if the act was also a violation of the local criminal law, is the author and prosecutor of the deed guiltless? Does the law hold to have been within its jurisdiction so far as respects the civil remedy, but not for the purpose of punishment? I confess I see no ground on which the distinction can be sustained. An absent party procures an act to be done within this State; and so far as respects criminal or civil responsibility, I think he should not be allowed to say he is not amenable to the law. He clearly would be so if the act had been done by himself in person within the limits of the State, and it is precisely the same if done by an innocent agent.

This decision is of the first importance; and if it is affirmed by the higher tribunals, and shall become the settled law of all the States, it will go very far towards stopping offences which are now perpetrated with impunity, and against which no guards can be erected by the States, where the offence is committed. The offence charged against Adams is one of these, where money or goods are obtained by false pretences in letters sent from a party living in one State to a party living in another. Another of this class of offences, is that committed by the circulation, through the post office, of incendiary papers, which are now habitually sent from places in the North to offices in the South. A case of this kind we remember to have occurred some years ago, where a notorious offender in New York was indicted by a grand jury in Georgia, and he was demanded as a fugitive from the justice of that State. The demand was denied, on the ground that the person indicted was not within the jurisdiction of Georgia at the time of the alleged offence, and could not, therefore, be a "fugitive" in the view of the Constitution of the United States. But if it shall become the settled law, that the personal presence of a man in a State is not necessary to make him liable to its laws for an offence which he procured to be commited in that State, and that the law will presume him to have been actually present and to have personally perpetrated the offence, all such persons, so charged as criminals, will be held to be fugitives in the sense in which that word is used in the Constitution of the United States, and he, of course, liable to be arrested and delivered up on the demand of the Governor of the State whose laws they have violated.

This application of the principle of the law, as laid down by the New York Supreme Court, seems to us to be so clearly right, that we do not see how it is to be avoided, even if it were attempted to be avoided, in any similar case where the laws of a State have been violated.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER

It begins to be time that we should, on one point, "bring up" (as sailors say) our dead reckoning," and see where we are.

In our columns of yesterday was published a letter, taken from the *New Orleans Bulletin*, which that paper gives as from a friend who is with the army at Matamoras. It is evidently from a reliable and an unusually well-informed source, it says that "it is *thought* that Gen. Taylor will be able to *begin the march* (from Camargo) by from the 1st to the 10th of September," and that, "by the close of that month, the column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation."

Of the authenticity of the statements in this letter the government organ near us has judged as did we; for it has adopted it into the columns of its paper appearing yesterday morning. Its doing so certainly implies that the information is in accordance with that which the Government possesses—especially on this important point of the *time* at which Gen. Taylor is to lead on his troops to the regular invasion which is to "conquer a peace with" or "a piece of Mexico." It is now "thought" that the forward movement can be made between the 1st and 10th of next month.

Thus stands completely vindicated, as we have always confidently believed that it would be, the deliberate and skillfully-formed opinion of that experienced soldier, whom this Administration desired to force into the field some three months earlier, in spite of every professional counsel; and whom *for* his counsel, it has sought to punish, instead of listening to the authority in which it should have held a military judgment so enlightened, and the unhesitating confidence which it should have felt that the patriotism, the bravery, and the love of distinction itself of Gen. Scott, would not fail to urge him on to accomplish at the earliest possible moment, the preparations necessary to bring him into the field in a manner that would secure in action those supplies and aids without which valor must fail of every thing but its own destruction.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Veto Power.—Conclusive articles on the two Vetoes of the President—one on the River and Harbor bill and the other on the French Claims—have appeared in the National Intelligencer. The Union does not seem anxious to descend into *particulars* in *its* discussion of the subject and in its replies to the Intelligencer. It contents itself, for the present at least, with a defence of the Veto power generally. It has always seemed to us as proof conclusive of the real anti-democratic feelings of the leaders of the dominant party that they should so stoutly contend for what is emphatically the most monarchical and arbitrary power granted in our constitution. We are not and never have been prepared to acquiesce exactly in the doctrine that the Veto ought to be abolished altogether; but no man can consider the uses to which it has of late years been applied, without admitting that it is too dangerous to be allowed to the President without restriction or qualification. The President, by the exercise of this power, may be *too strong* for the people.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The New York Journal of Commerce deserves the thanks of the manufacturers for its kind suggestions! It advises them to be submissive and silent, under the operation of the new Tariff, lest a worse thing befall them. There is, it warns them, yet a "lower depth," into which they may be plunged, if they shall make a systematic and an earnest but unavailing effort to effect an essential change in the existing tariff. That "lower depth" is the abolition of the Custom Houses altogether, and a resort to DIRECT TAXATION, for revenue purposes. This is the threat held in terrorem over the heads of the friends of the Protective System. We beg leave, for one, to say to the Journal of Commerce, which is generally recognized as the organ of the FOREIGN houses in New York, and may therefore be excused for its British sympathies, that there is no terror in it. No party in this country DARE resort to Direct Taxes in time of peace: All parties know, that, let it be attempted when it may,—though it is, in truth, the only ground which a professedly Free Trade party can legitimately occupy—the party which resorts to it will itself find that "LOWEST DEEP" beyond which there is *no* "lower depth."—*Richmond Whig.*

We understand a hail storm passed over a portion of the lower part of this county, some 12 or 14 days ago, extending about 3 quarters of a mile in width and about three miles long, cutting and laying the growing corn with great violence. Some farmers say a part of their fields are damaged more than half, window-panes, sash, and shutters yielded to its peltings, as it seemed, without the least resistance—half an hour after the storm was over, it is said, that the larger pieces could not be gotten into a half pint tumbler, and many pieces measuring 6 inches in circumference; indeed, the hail stones were so large as to knock horses down in the pastures, and in one instance a horse was killed by the hail. Such a falling of hail in this county has not been seen for 30 years, if ever before.

Elizabeth City Old North State.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following letter, dated—

MATAMORAS, August 6, 1846.

General Taylor left here two days since for Camargo, by the river, to await the assemblage of the army at that point for the march to Monterey. It is thought he will be able to begin the march by the 1st to the 10th September.

His field force will be 2,500, and if the 2d Infantry arrives in time, say 3,000 regular troops, with about 7,300 volunteers, as follows: three Texas regiments; two Ohio; one Georgia; two Kentucky; one Tennessee; one Alabama; one Mississippi regiment, and the Baltimore battalion, in all 10,000 men. The two Indiana regiments will probably be distributed between this city and the mouth of the river, under the command of Brigadier General Lane.

One of the Texas mounted regiments, under Col. Hays, marches by a wide circuit through San Fernando, Lnares, &c. to join the main body at Camargo, or on the march to Monterey. They will probably find work, as Mejia is said to be at Lnares, with the wreck of Arista's force.

The artillery will be composed of Duncan's, Ridgely's and Bragg's batteries, of 2 six-pounders, and one twelve-pound howitzer each, and a fourth battery of two twelve-pound guns, and two twenty-four-pound howitzers, under Captain Webster, in all sixteen pieces, with six horses to each gun. They will travel easily.

The dragoons will probably be increased to 300 or 350 by recruits. They have been nursing their horses ever since the battles, and are in better condition than they then were. Two of the Texas regiments are mounted riflemen, and will make the whole force of horse, say 1,100.

By the close of September this column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation. The very air is rife with rumors. It is said that Wool is now in command; if so, and he continues there, it is a guaranty of hard knocks.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By our correspondents at Pensacola we learn that the steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Fitzhugh, arrived at that port on Wednesday, the 19th inst. By this arrival the news which we recently received from Vera Cruz, *via* Havana, is fully confirmed. All the troops in the Castle, the city and the neighborhood of the city, have declared for Santa Anna. An English steamer arrived at Vera Cruz before the Mississippi left from Havana, but Santa Anna was not on board. We give an extract of a letter below, from which it appears that the prevailing expectation in our squadron was that Santa Anna would arrive on the English steamer Hector.—We saw no mention made of this vessel in the late Havana papers, nor did we hear that Santa Anna proposed using any other vessel than the Montezuma. Another conjecture of our correspondent we think altogether probable, that Santa Anna will not attempt to land directly at Vera Cruz, but in some of the smaller ports on the coast.

We are sorry to have to report another abortive attempt on the part of our squadron against some small Mexican vessels lying on the river Alvarado. The reports are a little discordant. One version of them is that the Mississippi and Princeton, with three of our small schooners, were despatched to Alvarado to attempt to cut out five or six small Mexican vessels in that port. The schooners anchored quite close to a small Mexican battery on the shore, and a fire was soon opened on both sides, the steamers then lying rather out of shot range. Subsequently they approached near enough to bring their long guns to bear upon the enemy, and speedily put them to flight and silenced them guns. No damage whatever was done to the steamers or schooners, but the affair had no other favorable issue, for it was not thought advisable to land in the small boats on account of the heavy sea running and the shoal water on the bar. On the 8th the whole squadron returned to their stations off Vera Cruz.

By this arrival we learn with pain of the loss of Midshipman Wingate Pilsbury, of the Mississippi. He was drowned on the 24th ult., with one of a boat's crew, while in chase of a strange sail. The boat in a squall capsized, and all hands were compelled to save themselves by clinging to the sides of the boat. While in this situation, Midshipman Pilsbury, observing one of the hands nearly exhausted and about to let go, cheered him up and surrendered to him his own place. While looking out for another for himself, a heavy sea struck him, carrying him off from the boat, and he soon sunk to rise no more.

(Correspondence of the Picayune.)

U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, }
Off Point Anton Lizardo, Aug 19, 1846. }

A Day before yesterday we all got under way and stood down to Alvarado for the purpose of attacking that place. We took our position, as did the Princeton also, and commenced firing; but the current running so strong that we were unable to spring the ship, we could only use our bow guns. The other ships, with the exception of the schooner, were not within gun shot. We found it useless to send the boat expedition, as we could not stem the current. Night came on and we stopped firing. The Commodore said we would recommence the next morning. When morning came, the signal was "come here again," and so here ends *our* first fire on the enemy. We shall not renew the attack until the arrival of the steamers Petrite and Vixen. They drawing but little water, will be used to tow the boats across the bar. The schooners Bonita, Pearl and Reefer were lying in shore during the attack, and they received many discharges of musketry, which fortunately did no harm; but one of them let fly a shell and knocked a Mexican lancer off his horse. The shell burst, and blew lancer, horse and all to the deil.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 19, 1846.

The steamer Mississippi arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, and brings news that the capitol city and several of the provinces had declared in favor of Santa Anna, and that he was looked for daily in the British steamer Hector. It is said to be Commodore Conner's intention to make a prisoner on his arrival, in consequence of his avowal that he should take part in the war against the United States. He will, however, I think, have sense enough to land in Mexico in some small port where we have no vessels. This is substantially all the news she brings, and if true, we may expect from Santa Anna's firmness and decision of character that he may prolong the war and give our troops a richer chance of adding to their laurels.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

The St. Louis papers of the 24th instant contain one accounts from Gen. Kearney's command. Gen. K. was advancing steadily on his route to Santa Fe. He marched fom Bent's Fort on the 1st inst., with several companies of United States dragoons, he 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers, under Colonel Doniphan, and the battalia of volunteer artillery, under Major Clar. The troops were all in excellent heath and spirits. A general *stampede* hd taken place among the horses, by w ich some fifty of them (chiefly belonging to he volunteers) were lost, and it was feard would not be recovered. Capt. Moore, of the Dragoons, had captured three spies, who had been sent out from Santa Fe to ascertain the character, extent, &c. of the United States force. After their capture and their purpose was ascertained, by the order of Gen. Kearney they were shown all over the army, and, after they had seen every thing, they were dismissed and permitted to return to Santa Fe.

From these men, and also from other sources, it had been ascertained satisfactorily that there would be no resistance made to General Kearney's taking possession of Santa Fe. In fact, it is said that the Mexicans were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the army, believing that it would furnish them a harvest in the way of trade, and protection from the troublesome Indians in their vicinity. There were no troops at Santa Fe, nor in the upper provinces, and none were expected. Governor Armijo had issued a proclamation, in which he states that the existing hostilities between the United States and Mexico will not interrupt the trade between the United States and Santa Fe; that, in all respects, it shall be conducted as if the war did not exist.

It is said that Gen. Kearney will stop at Santa Fe until Col. Price's regiment arrives there. That, upon their arrival, that regiment, or a portion of it, will be left to occupy Santa Fe, and other important points in the vicinity, and Gen. Kearney, with the residue of the force, *will proceed immediately to California.*

The five hundred Mormon infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Allen, were progressing rapidly. They made thirty-eight miles in two days. It was believed they would reach Bent's Fort nearly as soon as Col. Price's regiment, and quite as soon as the purpose of their enlistment required.

A great many traders and a very large amount of goods are going out. They are scattered all along the route.

"PARTY DRILL."

Perhaps the most startling developement made in Ex-Senator Haywood's Address, is the *omnipotence*, so to speak, of party drill at Washington! He says: "I KNEW WELL, *that the Senate were about passing the bill*, CONTRARY *to the judgment of a* MAJORITY, *under the duress of a* PARTY DRILL!" And another Senator, if we mistake not, said, in open debate, that "TWO-THIRDS of the Senate were *opposed* to the bill!"—and yet it PASSED that body by a *majority* of one!

Is not this an alarming confession, coming, too, from the highest Legislative functionary of our Government—composed of men who *should be* "above suspicion and above reproach"—that under "a *duress of party drill*," THEY could so far forget their duty to their Country and their God, as to suffer themselves to be *coerced* into the support of a measure, "contrary" to their enlightened judgments! Truly, truly, we have fallen upon evil times. Has it come to this, that a high-minded, honorable man—one who has been elevated to the proud and lofty distinction of *Senator* in this great Nation, can arise in his place, in the Senate Chamber, and denounce a measure as unwise, impolitic and destructive, and yet, "under duress of a *party drill*," he can be made to sacrifice all his higher, and we may say not unjustly, his *holier* obligations, and *vote in favor* of that identical measure! The reflection is indeed humiliating, and goes far to controvert that boasted "freedom of action," in our Government, over which we hear so many praises sung.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) WHIG.

We publish below a letter written by the person who represents the Locofocos—not the Democrats—of this district in Congress.

What is the world coming to, when a member of Congress can write letters encouraging such outrages—recommending that a man who had filled the high station of Senator from his native State, should be burnt in effigy, because he would not vote for a measure which he honestly believed would work evil to the country—while others *whose hands are stained with crime*, should be allowed to go unwhipped of justice? Oh how terrible might Mr. Haywood retaliate, if he would condescend! But he will not and ought not.

We are authorised to say that if the M. C. from this district will deny that he wrote this letter to one of his constituents, the original shall be produced. Our columns are open to any democrat who will undertake to deny it.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 25, 1846.

Dear sir: Haywood has this day resigned his seat in the Senate. He was opposed to a repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and rather than vote for the Tariff Bill now before the Senate, he preferred to resign. The city is full of rumors, deeply affecting his integrity. The democracy of your county ought to meet forthwith, and denounce him as a traitor and burn him in effigy. In haste,

Yours very respectfully,

HENRY S. CLARK.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned on the 15th instant. The following are the closing cases:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Bridges *v.* Pleasants, in Equity, from Orange. Also, in Weir *v.* Humphries, in Equity, from Guilford. Also, in State *v.* Conoly, from Wilkes; judgment for the State on the verdict. Also, in Newlin, *v.* Freeman, in Equity, from Orange; declaring the plaintiff entitled to relief in respect of the land which the wife had at the marriage, and not as to the other lands.—Also, in State *v.* Petersburg Rail Road Company; judgment on the demurrer for the defendants.—Also, in Exum and others *v.* Bowden, in Equity, from Northampton; directing a decree for plaintiffs. Also, in Allen *v.* McRae, in Equity, from Anson; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Michael *v.* Michael, in Equity, from Orange; dismissing the bill with costs.

By Daniel, J., in Guyther *v.* Pittijohn, from Washington; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the matter of Latham, guardian, in Equity, from Beaufort. Also, in Doak to use of Adams *v.* Bank of the State, from Guilford; affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J., in Asheraft *v.* Little, in Equity, from Anson; decree affirmed. Also, in Spencer *v.* Hawkins, in Equity, from Granville; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hunter *v.* Jamieson, from Macon, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *den ex dem.* Sawyer *v.* Sawyer, from Camden; affirming the judgment below.—*Raleigh Register.*

"The President of the United States has been often heard to remark, since he has been President, that all the institutions of Providence were wise, but none of them more so than the institution of a Sabbath."—*Union.*

Is it possible! There is, then, we suppose, some hope for the "institutions of Providence," and especially the *Sabbath*, now that the President of the Unsted States, who is a 'working President'—'not a man of robust appearance,' and who 'always attends church'—has been pleased to extend to them his gracious patronage. We congratulate all concerned.—*N. Y. Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1846.

Important from the South!

We have no mail this morning from the South, but have been kindly furnished by a gentleman direct from Wilmington with the following Extra from the Commercial:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

From the N. O. Com. Times, 24th inst.—Extra.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the British Ship-of-War Electra—Overthrow and Imprisonment of Gen. Paredes—The country pronounced in favor of Santa Anna—His Arrival at Vera Cruz—Annexation of the Californias to the United States.

Through the politeness of an eminent commercial house, we have just been placed in possession of the following most important intelligence from Mexico. The news was received by a British man-of-war, which touched at the Balize with despatches from the British Minister at Mexico for his Government.

The purport of these despatches is, that the *United States have taken possession of the Californias, and that the resolution in favor of Santa Anna is complete.*

We subjoin the following letters, from which it will be perceived that the steamer Arab, with Santa Anna on board, was in sight off Vera Cruz on the 16th inst.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity by a British man-of-war, we have just time to state that Mexico and Puebla have since pronounced for Federation and Santa Anna. Bravo's Government, hardly established, was overthrown, and Gen. Salas has put himself at the head of the movement until Santa Anna may arrive.

Tranquility was soon restored. Gomez Farias aided the partisans of Santa Anna to bring about the revolution. His sons have come down here to welcome Santa Anna, who left the Havana on the 8th, in a British steamer called the Arab, accompanied by Almonte, Haroly Tamariz, Rejon, and Boves, and thus ought to be here every day.

Gen. Paredes was taken prisoner, and is kept in the citadel of Mexico. Gen. Salas has issued already a letter of convocation of Congress, on the principles of 1824, and the members are to assemble at Mexico on the 6th December next.

The present conveyance carries the news of the annexation of California to the United States, received last night by express at the British Consulate.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 16, 1846.

Advices have been received by express of the formal *annexation of California to the United States*, and this vessel of war takes the British Minister's despatches to New Orleans and to England.

The whole country has declared in favor of Santa Anna, who left Havana for here on the Arab steamer, but has not yet arrived, which makes his friends rather anxious for his safety.

P. S. The Arab just in sight.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 24th instant, in a postscript says that the British brig of war Daring arrived off the Balize last evening from Vera Cruz, and two of her officers came up to town this morning with a mail and despatches.

The steamer Arab arrived off Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the movement in that department.

The Departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has already been taken prisoner. The revolt at the Capital was headed by Gen. Salas.

From the N. O. Picayune, 24th inst.—Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE McKIM.

Capture of China by Capt. McCulloch—Arrival of Gen. Taylor at Camargo—Advance of Capt. Duncan.

The steamship McKim arrived from Brazos Santiago at an early hour on Sunday morning, bringing dates from Point Isabel of the 15th and from Camargo, the present head-quarters of the army, of the 17th inst.

The news by this arrival from Matamoras is not of great moment. Col. Clark has succeeded in re-establishing order in the city, by putting into execution the orders dictated for that purpose by Gen Taylor.

Capt. W. L. Ball, of the Kentucky volunteers, is supposed to have been murdered by the Mexicans on the road between Burita and Matamoras.

The town of China, on the Rio San Juan, 65 or 70 miles from Camargo, was taken on the 5th inst. by Capt. McCulloh of the Texas Rangers, without opposition. Col. Seguin with 100 Mexicans, were in the town, but on the appearance of the Americans they retreated.

Another Mexican depot of arms has been found in Matamoras, and a quantity of Stores and ammunition seized.

The regiment of Rangers, under Col. Jack Hays, and Lieut. Col. Walker, left Matamoras about the 10th inst. on an excursion into the interior. The precise route to be taken by them is not known, and will probably depend upon circumstances. We hope to be kept fully apprised of the movements of this corps, to which great importance is attached in the army.

The 2nd Regiment of Dragoons, which is composed now of only four companies, with about 375 men, has abandoned its encampment between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, and was at Matamoras at last accounts.

Maj. Gen. Butler is represented to be quite ill at Point Isabel.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We have received the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting at Stewartsville, Richmond county, on Saturday last. Duncan McLaurin, Esq. presided, and J. B. McCallum, Esq. acted as Secretary. [The proceedings shall appear next week.] The following Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention at Cheraw:—

From Richmond—Alex'r C. McKinnon, E. A. Terry, Esq., Col. John C. McLaurin, Major D. McNeill, Col. A. S. McKay, Daniel McKinnon, W. L. Steele, H. W. Covington, Esq., John W. Cameron, Esq., Alex'r J. McQueen, W. F. Leak, Esq., Col. A. Malloy, Dr. John Malloy, John McLean, D. C. McIntyre.

Robeson—John Gilchrist, Esq., Wm. McKay, D. H. McLean, Col. John McNeill, Alex. McRae, Dr. Neill McNair, Arch'd McEachin, John W. McRae, John Drake, R. E. Troy, Esq., Murdock McRae, John C. Sutherland, Wm. H. Brown, Dr. A. D. McLean, Angus McLean.

The vast quantity of rain which has fallen in the last few days, we understand, has caused the breaking of several mill dams in this vicinity. We have had the greatest freshet in the Cape Fear river which has been known for several years, and understand that the crops below are nearly, if not all, totally destroyed.

ERRATA.—In our list of members elect to the Legislature, published in our last, the name of the Senator from Sampson was printed in Roman when it should have been in *Italic* letters. We thus unintentionally made him out a Whig. A similar mistake occurred in regard to the Commoner from Montgomery, who was thus made out a Democrat. These mistakes do not affect the total of the Whig majority, which will be 4 in the Senate and 10 in the House.

We have not room this week to insert the communication of Cumberland,

METROPOLITAN LINE OR RAILWAY.—From the Charleston papers we see that her citizens are alive to the continuation of the Rail Road from Wilmington *to that city;*—the Convention they propose to hold in Charleston in October looks to the connection *direct* with Charleston. No reasoning, says that able and respectable print, the Charleston Courier, will induce the advocates of the lower route, or coast route, to falter in the scheme of running *direct to* Charleston.

We cannot see how this, or any other route from Wilmington, should affect the line proposed from Raleigh, through Fayetteville and Cheraw, to Camden, and we do not intend to falter in this scheme.

We go for the direct route now. We see and appreciate the advantages a communication with the West would open on the prospects of Fayetteville and Wilmington too; but we are for securing now to Fayetteville the advantages of the great highway for the mail and travel. We are for exerting ourselves to do now, what ought and could have been done, with proper spirit, years ago—building the Rail Road through Fayetteville, and establishing a base line for the improvement to the West.

We are gratified to find Camden appointing Delegates to Cheraw, and hope Richmond, Petersburg, and Raleigh will not only appoint but send good delegations. We wish our citizens generally, from the town and country, would reflect on the importance of this Convention. Every man should feel an interest sufficient to induce his attendance at Cheraw.

It would appear that the Administration party are much afraid of the effect of the "Experimental Tariff of 1846" in the State of Pennsylvania. They are, it is said, under the charge of the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Vice President Dallas, and J. K. Kane, preparing some documents to be printed in English and German and circulated in the State, leading the people to believe that this "Tariff of 1846" is to be so modified as to yield more protection to the iron and coal of that great State. What barefaced presumption, if it be the fact. What a poor opinion this trio must have of the people of their native State. Can they believe that, instrumental as they were, by fraud, (and, we may say, forgery,) in convincing the population of the State that Jas. K. Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay,—when this was so falsified both by Mr. Polk in his message and then by the passage of the Experimental Tariff bill of 1846—the people of Pennsylvania will again believe them? We should say not; but really the members of the Democratic party track so well that we dare say they will again gull the iron masters and coal miners and manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

We have said that we have no sympathy for Pennsylvania, and we mention this now only to hold up to the nation this extraordinary movement of these men, Buchanan, Dallas, and Kane. Surely Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, can have no hand in this. If we thought that this trio were serious, we would have but little to say; but it will turn out another "Kane letter" affair,—and would a warning from us reach the ears and the understandings of our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, we would say to them, beware of your friends.

We quote the following from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot:

"The game of again cheating and humbugging Pennsylvania in regard to the Tariff, of which I wrote in my last, has progressed already much farther than I was then apprised of. I believed, that Mr. Buchanan, Mr Dallas, Mr. J. K. Kane and the like, would have engaged heartily in it, but I did not believe that Mr. Robert J. Walker would. And yet you perceive it is openly stated in some of his political mouth-pieces, and in the New York Herald, *as if by authority*, that Mr. Walker is in favor of an alteration of the new British Act, at the very next session of Congress, and that he will recommend the imposition of a higher duty upon coal and iron to appease and gratify Pennsylvania!

"Now, will Mr. Walker do this and thus publicly *stultify* himself? or is the promise held out as a cheat? as a gull? as a tub to the whale? If he is in earnest and will recommend such a thing, what is the country to think of his great labor and study for nearly a year to perfect a bill that would be permanent, lasting, durable and needing no alteration or change? What is the country to think of his wisdom and consistency? *Bah!*"

"Once more I call attention to the grand game of deception, fraud and humbug that is to be played upon Pennsylvania on the subject of the Tariff. Can Messrs. Polk, Dallas, Buchanan, Walker and Company cheat and humbug that great State again? Will the Pennsylvanians consent to be again grossly and outrageously imposed upon? Can they be made to believe, by the promises of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, and others, that the Administration intends to recommend Congress at its next session to alter and amend Mr. Walker's laboriously prepared British Tariff Act, so as to increase the duties on iron and coal, *for the benefit of Pennsylvania!* Recollect how Mr. Walker promised and humbugged Mr. Senator Cameron and Mr. Manufacturer Chambers up to the very hour almost that the British Bill passed the Senate—pledging himself to the *compromise* which they presented to him—or, rather, which he prepared with his own hand; agreeing solemnly to get some "democratic" Senator to introduce it as an Administration measure; and then falsifying his pledge and his promise. Let Messrs. Cameron and Chambers be interrogated in regard to this matter and see how they will condemn the Secretary of the Treasury!

"Well, if Mr. Walker will humbug these distinguished members of his party, on as solemn and trying an occasion, who is to trust whatever promises he makes, on the eve of an election in Pennsylvania, that he will have his darling British Act repealed, or modified so as to suit the Pennsylvanians? Does not Mr. Walker know, if he modifies that act by raising the duties on iron and coal to suit Pennsylvanians, that Louisianians, will cry out for the duty on sugar to be raised? that the New Yorkers will make the welkin ring for an increase of duties on wool and salt? that the coppersmiths, the hatters, the tanners, the shoemakers and various other mechanic professions will each be clamorous for more protection? that the importers of dry goods will be furious for a repeal of the *ad valorem* system? Mr. Walker *does* know all this. He knows that if the work of repeal commences by items, *it must go on* until the whole of his long-studied and carefully-prepared act is repealed! He knows, too, that if he now recommends repeal or modification, by way of discriminating for a particular or local interest, he *stultifies* himself! Hence, although he may *promise*, as he did Messrs. Cameron and Chambers, common sense dictates that he is not going to carry his promise into effect."

Life of Major I. P. Montgomery—The life of this distinguished officer is soon to be published, in a handsome form. Major C. P. Montgomery, brother of the deceased, is now in this city, obtaining subscriptions to it. The subscription list already contains the names of some of our most distinguished citizens throughout the country. The following notice of this contemplated work, we copy from the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Free Press—

Baltimore Patriot.

"We have a prospectus of the Life and Speeches of Major Lemuel P. Montgomery, of the U. S. Army, left with us by his surviving brother, Major C. P. Montgomery, who bears with him testimonials of high standing, from the most distinguished men in the United States. This work, doubtless, will meet an extension of patronage, as it fills up a vacuum in the history of the late war, and will be edited by Charles Cassedy, Esq., who is well known as the author of many able works, and as a finished scholar and an able writer."

Major Montgomery was a native of N. Carolina. He was born in Salisbury in the year 1789. His grandfather, Hugh Montgomery, settled in Salisbury many years before the Revolution; was in the battle of Braddock's Defeat; took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle; was one of the framers of the Constitution of this State, and represented the county of Rowan for many years in the Legislature. He was a near relative of General Richard Montgomery, who fell at the seige of Quebec, and the county of Montgomery was named in honor of him. Three of his daughters are still living in this State.

The father of Major Lemuel P. Montgomery resided in Salisbury, and when his son was quite young removed to East Tennessee. His son was educated for the law, and in 1809 became a student in the office of the Hon. Felix Grundy. When Mr. Grundy was elected to Congress, he placed his business in the hands of young Montgomery, notwithstanding he had been in his office but a short time. He is said to have risen rapidly in his profession, being a man of brilliant genius and persuasive and eloquent as a speaker.

Soon after hostilities broke out between the Creek Indians and the United States, young Montgomery entered the service of his country, and through the influence of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Grundy was chosen Major of the 39th Regiment. He joined Gen. Jackson with his regiment on the Coosa the 6th Feb'y 1814. On the 24th, Gen. Jackson and Major Montgomery set out for Tallapoosa with less than 3000 men, and in a few days reached the village of Theopeka.

"The enemy had collected here in considerable numbers to give them battle, amounting to nearly 1200. They had chosen an admirable spot for defence. Situated in a bend of the river, which almost surrounded it, it was accessible only by a narrow neck of land. This they had strove to render impregnable, by placing large timbers and trunks of trees horizontally on each other, leaving but a single place for entrance. From a double row of port-holes they were enabled to fire in perfect security behind it. Gen. Coffee, with mounted infantry and friendly Indians, had been despatched early in the morning to encircle the bend, and manœuvre in such a way as to divert the savages from the real point of attack. He was directed to prevent their escape to the opposite shore. The General posted the rest of his army in front of the breastwork. He began to batter their breastwork with his cannon,—muskets and rifles were used as the Indians occasionally showed themselves. The signals, which were to announce that Gen. Coffee had gained his destination, were given: the soldiers hailed it with acclamation, and advanced with the intrepidity of veterans. The thirty-ninth regiment, led on by the brave but ill-fated Major Montgomery, and the militia, amidst a sheet of fire that poured upon them, rushed forward to the rampart. Here an obstinate and destructive conflict ensued. In firing through the port-holes on either side, many of the enemy's balls were wedded between the muskets and bayonets of our soldiers. At this moment Major Montgomery, leaping on the rampart, called to his men to follow him. Scarcely had he spoken, when he was shot through the head and fell."

Lincoln's Lives of the Presidents.

After the battle, when Gen. Jackson learned of his death, he is said to have wept, and remarked "that the flower of his army had fallen." His body was sunk in the Tallapoosa, to save it from being exhumed and scalped by the Indians.

The county and town of Montgomery in Alabama are named after him, and a bill passed the Legislature of Alabama some time since to erect a monument to his memory at the expense of the State.

We derive most of the above particulars from a correspondent at Nashville, Tenn., whose communication we have thus chosen to condense.

The interesting communication on another page will well repay the reader for its perusal.

The Southern Railroad.—Meetings are now being held along the line of the road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, thence to Cheraw and Camden, on the subject of the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; or, in other words, the completion of the connecting link in the metropolitan route.

Of the importance of this work, in every point of view, nothing need be said. But a correspondent of ours is desirous to impress upon the capitalists of the country, North and South, the very favorable opportunity this road, from Raleigh to the South Carolina line, offers for investment of money.

The road from Gaston to Raleigh cost $1,600,000, and may be purchased for $400,000. The road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and thence to the South Carolina line, may be laid down for a million of dollars. Thus the entire line from Gaston to the South Carolina line would cost $1,400,000 for a road one hundred and seventy miles long—the cheapest road in the country. But the country through which the road will run is one in which no spare capital can be found, but in which materials are plenty, of the best kind, where provisions are cheap, and where, best of all, the people are honest, and are all ready, every man, to do all he can. Capitalists at the North or abroad may safely trust their money in this good old Whig anti-repudiation North State. Her people are ever true to themselves, and they will ever be so to those who trust them.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

It is stated that the State Constitution recently formed for the territory of Iowa, preparatory to her admission into the Union, has been, for the third time, rejected by the people. It is said to have been more *radical* than any instrument of the kind which has ever been framed in the United States.

The Hon. E. H. Foster, of Tennessee, in a letter addressed to the People of that State, peremptorily declines being the Whig candidate for Governor at the next election, for reasons which ought to be satisfactory to his political friends. He made great sacrifices in consenting to be the Whig candidate for the same office at the last election; and he did not then receive, as it appeared to us at this distance, that cordiality of support and co-operation which was due to him. It is certain at least that he was defeated, and that his defeat was as unexpected as it was undeserved.—*National Intelligencer.*

Death of Col. Fanning.—Col. A. C. W. Fanning, of the U. S. Army, died suddenly in Cincinnati on Tuesday last, of apoplexy, in the 59th year of his age. He entered the army in 1812; served through the war with England; was with Gen. Jackson through the Seminole war; and was in service in Florida, where he participated in two of the most sanguinary battles. He was Lieut. Colonel of the 2nd regiment of artillery, and Colonel by Brevet of date December 31, 1835.

Gen. Jackson, when he so peremptorily demanded of France payment of the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by France subsequent to 1800, very properly laid great stress on the length of time payment had been withheld. But Mr. Polk pleads the length of time the United States have withheld payment for similar spoliations committed prior to 1800 as a *bar* to the payment.

Louisville Journal.

Dogs in Battle.—Very many of the officers attached to the "Army of Occupation" own remarkably fine dogs, principally of the pointer and setter species. After the battle of the 8th began, and the firing became very intense, two dogs, remarkable for their intelligence, appeared to listen to the confusion for a while with great astonishment, and then, evidently holding a consultation, they started off at great speed for Point Isabel, being the first arrival at that place from the battle field. There was a brave dog, however, to redeem the character of the species. He posted himself in front of the batteries, and, watching with the intensest gravity the appearance of the discharged ball, would start after it at full speed, expressing great surprise that it was out of his sight so suddenly. He would then wheel round and watch the appearance of another ball, and then again commence the chase. He thus employed himself through the action, and escaped unharmed.

Hard Times.—The volunteers of the Army of Invasion complain bitterly at the exorbitant exactions of the sutlers. One poor fellow, troubled in *spirit*, says: "It is pretty tough I tell you—wages only seven dollars a month, *whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon*, and other *necessaries* of life in the same proportion."

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McNair, WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Mrs. PHILADELPHIA H. SMITH, daughter of the late John Matthews, Esq. of this place.

In Anson county, on the 11th ult., by D. C. Lilly, Esq., Mr. EDMUND TURNER to Miss JANE PROFFET, all of Anson.

In Bladen county, at the house of Mr. P. Cromartie, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. WILLIAM T. OWEN to Miss SARAH M. BUIE, formerly of Richmond county.

In Anson county, on the 13th ult., by John Adams, Esq., Mr JOHN J. RATLIFF to Miss JANE, daughter of Wm. Streater, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 20th ult., of congestive fever, CORNELIUS McALLISTER, eldest son of the late Col. Charles McAlister, aged 10 years, 6 months, and 27 days. He was a most promising and lovely youth. His last words were: "I'm going home to see papa."—*Com.*

In Bladen county, on Friday last, at an advanced age, Mr. DANIEL MELVIN, father of Robert Melvin, Esq., late Senator from Bladen, Brunswick and Brunswick, whose death was announced a week or two ago.

In the vicinity of Rockingham, on the 20th ult., after an illness of several weeks, Miss MARY T. GIBSON, daughter of Thomas and Martha Gibson, in the 19th year of her age.

In Orange county, on the 13th ult., Miss MARTHA ANN CRUTCHFIELD, daughter of Rev. Enoch Crutchfield, in the 17th year of her age.

On the 15th ult., of bilious fever, at the residence of her father, (Rev. Eli Phillips,) in Moore county, Miss RUINA G. PHILLIPS. In this estimable lady were happily blended every grace that elevates and adorns the character of woman, as well as all those virtues that ornament and ennoble human nature. In all the relations of life—daughter, sister, and friend,—she pursued unbrokenly that path which reason, conscience and religion pointed out to her as the path of duty. She was for many years an exemplary member of the Baptist Church,—a christian, devout without bigotry and pious without ostentation. She was conscious of her approaching dissolution, met death without dismay, and in her last moments prayed to God for perfect resignation to His will.

Her mind was richly endowed with that learning which makes the heart better. Framed by divine grace, she was deeply skilled in the science of redemption, and we trust, in faith, that before Heaven's eternal conclave she will pass examination with first honors. In comparison of which every other honor and distinction

"Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows."

[Communicated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

August 25—Steamer Evergreen, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, H Branson, C T Haigh & Son, B Rose & Son, R M Orrell, D A Ray, Mallett & Huske, S Boon, C P Mallett, Hall & Hall, W Prior, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale, W W Briggs, and M McGary, of this place; and for C A Black, J & W Murphy, Wm Johnson, W Waterson, M Cain, J J & A C Blunt, E H Price, of interior.

Aug. 31.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. & T. Waddill, H. Branson, C. T. Haigh & Son, A. Jessup, A. Graham, and W. McIntyre, of this place; and for J. Harvey, M. Q. Waddell, J. McFadyen, A. G. Jones, W. O. McCauly, S. Hare, N. Williams, J. C. Williams, A. D. McLean, and D. O. McDonald, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 1.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7 a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, brn.	8 a 10
Corn,	70 a 75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¼ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—But little Produce coming in, and no change to notice in prices.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has slightly improved; last sales at 2 25 for Yellow and Virgin Dip. Spirits 32 cts., sales brisk. Tar 1 40, price improving. The stock of Mill Timber considerably reduced, and a demand shortly expected; a good article will bring $6. Lumber dull. Corn 60 cts. 4000 bushels Salt, 26 cts. at 90 days. Molasses, at auction, 16 to 17 cts.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 20—Schrs. Olive from N. York, James & Samuel from ditto, Margaret & Elizabeth from ditto, J. D. Jones from ditto, Sarah from Boston, Emma Louisa from Philadelphia. 21—Brig J. Peterson from Barbadoes; Schrs. Example from Mattamuskeet, Ann Maria from Onslow. 22—Schrs. Harrison Price, from New York, Marion from Little River, Sarah Ann from Shallotte.—23—Brig Benjamin from St. Martins. 24—Schr. Patriarch from Wagdon's Creek.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, each $1000, have been placed in my hands for sale. Persons desirous to make the investment may have any information on the subject by application to

C. P. MALLETT,
Pres't R. M. Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds prime Molasses,
On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

PHILADELPHIA

SEED STORE.

Of more than 40 years' standing.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to keep constantly on hand—

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other Grass Seeds,

Together with a full and complete assortment of finest quality Fresh

Garden Seeds,

Raised from selected plants of best varieties.

Also, prime quality fresh LUCERNE SEED, a superior article.

JOSEPH P. H. COATES,
No. 49 Market st., Philadelphia.

August 25, 1846. 26-7w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will commence on the second Monday in November, upon the following branches:—

ANATOMY, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
SURGERY, by E. Geddings, M. D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE, by S. H. Dickson, M. D.
PHYSIOLOGY, by James Moultrie, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
OBSTETRICS, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
CHEMISTRY, by C. U. Shepard, M.

POETRY.

THE WELCOME.

A gem from Davis's Irish Ballads.

Come in the evening, or come in the morning
Come when you're looked for, or come without warning.
Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you.
And the oft'ner you come here the more I'll adore you.
Light is my heart since the day we were plighted,
Red is my cheek that they told me was blighted;
The green of the trees looks far greener than ever,
And the linnets are singing, "True lovers don't sever!"

I'll pull you sweet flowers, to wear if you choose them,
Or, after you've kissed them, they'll lie on my bosom.
I'll fetch from the mountain its breeze to inspire you;
I'll fetch from my fancy a tale that won't tire you.
Of your step's like the rain to the Summer-vexed farmer,
Or sabre and shield to a Knight without armor,
I'll sing you sweet songs till the stars rise above me,
Then, wondering, I'll wish you, in silence, to love me.

We'll look through the trees at the cliff and the eyrie,
We'll count round the path on the track of the fairy,
We'll look on the stars, and we'll list to the river,
Till you ask of your darling what gift you can give her.
O, she'll whisper you, 'Love as unchangeably beaming,
And trust, when in secret, most tunefully streaming.
'Till the sta-light of Heaven above us shall quiver,
And our souls flow as one down Eternity's river.'

So, come in the evening, or come in the morning
Come when you're looked for, or come without warning.
Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you,
And the oft'ner you come here the more I'll adore you.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomaston Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order.

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

3000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

B. ROSE & SON.

August 10, 1846. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

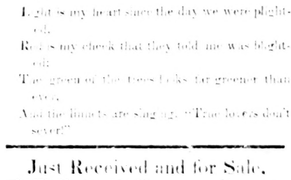
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

☞ Call in one month's time and see Smiths, as we are prepared to do any Iron work on the above line on short notice.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, viz:

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that none shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope, by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the east end of the bridge, on Langdon Street.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 14, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Hay. Those wishing the interests carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also repairing drawing machine locks, brass spring locks, knobs, umbrella's, parasols, canes, sword canes, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done in a few hours, and return to town; they will receive it again if called on to do so.

Work done in good order at short notice.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

E. A. HARPER.

Land Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Superfine Black Cloths; Black and fancy Cassimeres; Black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints, Chambury Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn, Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; colored ditto; Rip Kos Plain; Bombazine Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvas and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Ladies Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugars; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 1 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese; Soap.

March 24. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 7 to 14 at wholesale, at 15 cts. cash.

Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; dbleach, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Gingahms; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Bazorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Serge and Serge Seaths; lawn, ponge, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gemps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pen and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pass; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adzes; Howells Compasses; Axes; Axes; and Saws; Crosscut Augers; carpenter's brass knob Locks; stock, chest, bolt, and drawer Locks; cast steel, iron, and brass do Saws; Pen Knives, and Scissors; a gig Oven Lock, so you may make your old Oven as good as a new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS and PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1846. 16-6m

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

"Fever and Ague," and "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture."

The Bane and the Antidote.

I HEREBY certify, that several persons under my direct treatment for Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, within my observation and dedication, have been cured by the use of Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture, after every preparation of Peruvian Bark, Quinine, &c. &c., had been tried in vain".

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D.,
Washington City, District Columbia.

Thousands of like certificates have from time to time been published.

1,500,000 cases of Fever and Ague have been cured by

ROWANDS
"IMPROVED" TONIC MIXTURE!!!
Within Fifteen Years!!!

However startling this statement may at first appear, yet the fact may be demonstrated by the single rule of three; for we estimate by reference to the "Manufactory Book" that Five Hundred Thousand Bottles have been made and distributed over the country during that period!!

Well, it is well known to the Agents, especially in the Western States, that whole families of 5 or 6 persons have been cured by one single bottle!—In a vast majority of instances one bottle has cured 1, 2, 3, and 4 persons! The average here would give three cases to every bottle! amounting to the astounding number of 1,500,000 cases of this dreaded complaint" cured by this inestimable remedy!

Now, "common sense" dictates the propriety of resorting at once to this old favorite, well-tried, and sterling remedy, and of avoiding all vulgar and insignificant mixtures.

Inventor and Proprietor, Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

☞ For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

August 1, 1846. 22-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence. M. McKINNON.

July 27. 21-tf

TO PRESBYTERIANS.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet, at Tirza Church, in the County of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 24th of September 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

☞ The Synod of North Carolina will meet, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Greensborough, in the County of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

August 7, 1846. 23-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $3.

For sale by

July 13. E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon, cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Bobbinets; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, full and fast; and prices; Collars, Chemezettes, Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and black Crape; crape lisse; swiss and jconet Muslins; colr'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white face Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Seams; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shetings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; Linen, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Bequets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries, and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at the place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by the line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as suppers may wish.

This Company, in addition to connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on the river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's the gift, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are in readiness for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville,

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. HALE,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY ELLIS,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.

Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO YOU PEOPLE.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of exam by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalelled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausean is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

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200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "stage coaches" all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville, Sundays, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Fo'clock, P. M., and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Boggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
1 pipe pure French Brandy.
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,

And for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 78 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $20, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 30	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crossent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,

Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 6tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute. The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert McIvin.
S. S. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasley.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
——— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Term of Years.	Bonus added.	Bonus in cash.	Reduction of prem.	Sum assured money for the term of the policy.
60	$5000	$370	1837	$1056 55	$200 24	$40 08	$2885
			1838	980 76	185 53	37 53	1867
			1839	922 00	170 45	35 76	1780
			1840	861 85	170 20	39 70	1183
			1841	355 50	345 90	37 54	1136

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Agt.*

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shapes; double brim roghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 3, 1846. 6-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, which is a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use "Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks, and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 14 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers

J. & T. WADDILL